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TRAMP PRINTER

Writes of the City of "Brotherly Love,"

And Her Beautiful Buildings, Resorts and Associations.

The New City Building—Academy of Fine Arts—Independence Hall—Arsenal—Scenes in Long-fellow's "Evangeline"—A Little Mistake.

"In that delightful land which is washed by the Delaware's waters, Guarding its shores the name of Penn the emblem of beauty. Stands on the banks of its beautiful stream the city he founded. There all the air is balm, and the peach is the emblem of beauty. And the streets still echo the names of the trees of the forest. As if they faint would appease the dryads whose haunts they followed."

Thus Longfellow describes the Philadelphia in which Evangeline

"landed, an exile, Finding among the children of Penn a home and a country."

This is my first visit to the "City of Brotherly Love," and I must say that I too am most favorably impressed with its beauty, though as compared with Chicago or Cincinnati it is more like a big, overgrown country town. There are three or four wide streets, and the rest are all narrow. One thing that will always attract the visitor's attention is the way the tenement houses of the better class are constructed. You may go half a dozen blocks or perhaps more each block so much like the others that but for the numbers you would lose yourself. They are of brick, two and three stories high, in solid blocks, with marble steps at every door. I guess marble must be cheap here. It is used to the exclusion of everything else for steps, and there are a great many buildings constructed of it. I always wondered where the theatrical scenic artist got the designs for his street scenes, with entire blocks so uniform in architecture, but the problem is solved. He got them of the Philadelphia tenements.

What is going to be a palatial building, rivaling, if not surpassing, the Albany State House, is the

NEW CITY BUILDING

Now in course of construction here, the outside work, with the exception of the tower, being already completed. From north to south the building measures 486 feet, and from east to west 470 feet, covering an area of 44 acres. When completed the tower will be 337 feet high—the highest in the world—12 feet higher than the Washington Monument, and much higher than any structure in Europe. The clock face will be 361 feet above the pavement, with a diameter of 20 feet. The building contains 141 acres of floor room, divided into 520 rooms. The basement story is 18 feet and 3 inches high, the next story 33 feet, and the second story over 35 feet. The tower will be crowned with a massive statue 36 feet in height. The finish of the corridors baffles description, and it makes me dizzy for an hour to look up at the workmen on the tower, which is as yet not half done.

The Pennsylvania

ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS

Is situated at the corner of Broad and Cherry streets, and the lover of the beautiful can spend many a pleasant hour there. Among the paintings are West's "Christ Rejected" and What's-his-name "Paralyzed by the Furie," a masterpiece by a French artist whose name I neglected to copy, but I think it is Bouguereau. I could spend an hour there each day for a year with infinite pleasure.

INDEPENDENCE HALL,

situated at Sixth and Chestnut streets, is so familiar to all that I forego any description. The U. S. Mint, at Thirteenth and Chestnut streets, is interesting to those who want to learn how Uncle Sam coins his lucre. The Masonic Temple, on the corner of Broad and Filbert streets, just north of the new city building, is a structure of no mean importance. The arch over the doorway of the Broad street entrance is said to have cost alone \$25,000.

THE ARSENAL.

At last Congress has awakened to the necessity of providing for defense in case of possible war, and Philadelphia is to get the new arsenal. Sixty-three acres of green sward, nearly level and liberally dotted with forest trees, whose nearest point is within five hundred feet of Bridgeburg Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, affords a roomy and desirable abiding place for the present and future Frankford Arsenal, which, if the item in the fortifications bill appropriating \$400,000 for improvements be comes a law, is to play an important part in the construction and maintenance of the national armament and the supply of munitions of war. This tract is bounded on the south by Bridge street, on the west by Tacony, and on the north and east by the Delaware River and Frankford Creek, which together give it a water front of over half a mile. The projected Kensington and Tacony Railroad crosses the arsenal grounds near the river front, reinforcing its facilities for water transportation with railroad accommodations. The arsenal will then be able to turn out, if necessary, 100,000 cartridges a day, supplemented with tools for reloading, which are now regularly issued with cartridges. All the machinery for making these cartridges and tools is made at the arsenal. You can judge of the skill of

the workmen when you learn that every cartridge must fit to the 1-1,000 part of an inch. The manufacture of cartridges and the material that enters into them from first to last is the chief occupation of the officers and men at the arsenal at present, but some of the officers, with corps of assistants, are also engaged on designs and drawings for the ordnance department. Should the appropriation of \$400,000 for the construction of large and improved guns for coast defense and naval armament, which has passed the Senate, be confirmed in the House, a lively transformation will suddenly take place at the establishment. In two days after that appropriation is approved by the President and instructions received from the Secretary of War, all will be bustle and preparation for the stupendous work in contemplation, for preparations will not be made on a limited scale, it being well understood that this \$400,000 will be followed by millions, and that the chief experiments with and construction of heavy armament for the United States will hereafter be carried on at the Frankford Arsenal.

ABOUT EVANGELINE.

Those to whom the beautifully told story of Evangeline is familiar will remember that in this city the lovers first met only to die after their many years and separation and fruitless search for each other. In a footnote in the Riverside edition of the poem we are told that "Philadelphia have identified the old Friends' Alms House on Walnut street, now no longer standing, as that in which Evangeline ministered to Gabriel, and so real was the story that some even ventured to point out the graves of the two lovers." In my rambles through the city I have often passed by two old burying grounds in the southeastern portion of the city, and each time my wandering footsteps carried me by the ancient resting places of the dead, I looked over the walls at the yellow, mossy headstones and wondered if I was near where

"Side by side, in their nameless graves, the lovers are sleeping Under the humble walls of the little Catholic churchyard. In the heart of the city they lie, unknown and unnoticed."

And how truly the inspired poet wrote: "Daily the tide of life goes ebbing and flowing Beside them. Thousands of throbbing hearts, where theirs are at rest, and forever: Thousands of aching brains, where theirs are no longer busy; Thousands of aching hands, where theirs have ceased from their labors; Thousands of weary feet, where theirs have completed their journey!"

And now those who love and admire the poem as I do will be dissatisfied if I do not quote the following and concluding lines of Longfellow's masterpiece:

"Still stands the forest primeval: but under the shade of its branches Dwell another race, with other customs and Only along the shore of the mournful and misty Atlantic Linger the Archaean peasants, whose father's Wandered back to their native land to die in its bosom. In the fisherman's cot the wheel and the loom are still busy: Maidens still wear their Norman caps and kirtles of homespun. And by the evening fire repeat Evangeline's story. While from its rocky caverns the deep-voiced, neighboring ocean Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail of the forest."

The reader will also remember an allusion to the Swede's Church at Wicaco. This old church is still standing, the oldest in the city, having been begun in 1698. Wicaco is within the city limits on the banks of the Delaware River.

During my stay here I have visited the Belmont mansion (where Levy, the cornetist, plays), Fairmount Park, Schuylkill Park, where four Teutonic brethren celebrate their holidays after manners Teutonic, and Ridgeway Park, a big concert garden on an island in the Delaware River.

Now I am going to make my little kick and then quit. I read in this morning's Philadelphia Press, among a number of short paragraphs under the head "Fresh Literary Notes" the startling intelligence that Paul H. Hayne is to deliver a series of lectures on poetry at the Vanderbilt (Nashville) University this winter. Now if some country editor in Ohio, where they don't pay much money, had made a mistake like that it wouldn't be so bad, but it looks to me that papers like the Press ought to pay salaries that would get literary editors familiar enough with current literature and poetry to know that noble Paul Hamilton Payne departed this life nearly two months ago, and in such a paper such a slip is not to be forgiven. I also notice that while Hayne was alive his pen barely kept him—the greatest poet the South has produced—from actual want, and he died in comparative poverty, yet, no sooner is he gone than his verses are quoted by the papers; and he is to have a costly monument at Atlanta. Lord, lord, what a world this is!

Tramp Printer

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Rouse, 249 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10-100-100

THE CONCLUSION

Of One of the Most Interesting Meetings Ever Held Here

By the Teachers of Highland County—Instructors, Consultants, Classes, Experiments, etc.

Resolutions Condemning the News-Herald—The Election of Officers—Resolutions of Respect and the Reunion.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Institute called to order by President H. G. Williams. Devotional exercises by Rev. Smith. Instrumental music by Miss Gibson—"The Starry Night." Minutes of Monday's exercises read by secretary, Miss Ida Roush.

Reading—Prof. Ferguson delivered a most interesting lecture on "Classes in Intermediate Reading." At this period of the study of reading Mr. Ferguson claims that the reader is either made or unmade, and not while in the First and Second Reader as many claim. He gave many methods of teaching reading, most of which were, so far as we could ascertain, heartily endorsed by the practical teacher. Never give your pupil anything to read which he cannot comprehend. Have your pupils commit to memory some of the gems of poetry found in their lessons. Every lesson must close with a drill on the vowels, diphthongs, etc. Discussion by several of the teachers.

Grammar—The subject to-day was "Abridged Proposition." Prof. Smith claims that this is a stumbling block for many, and that he is proposing finding out before closing the lesson just what proportions the stumbling block assumed by sounding the Association. It was found to be of alarming proportions with many present, since they were willing, judging from their actions, to permit others to kick it out of the way, or to go around it, rather than "tackle" it themselves. Quite a discussion arose regarding the subjects of infinitives, during which Butler, Harvey, Reed & Kellogg and Holbrook were put upon the stand, although an attempt was made to impeach the latter. The subject will be continued to-morrow.

Arithmetic—The lesson to-day was a continuation of yesterday's, the subject being "The Metric System." Prof. McVay claims that this system will undoubtedly be adopted by our government in the near future, and that the sooner this is done the better. His explanation and simplification of the table of the Metric System was very acceptable to all who listened. The latter half of his time was devoted to the discussion of "What is a Decimal Fraction?" Dinner time having arrived a rush was made toward the different boarding houses, where a practical application of the lesson was made by the birch-wielders in quaterning pies, puddings and things in short meter.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Opened with instrumental music.

Geography—The subject to-day was "Phenomena of the Atmosphere." Many interesting facts were disclosed, among others that a proof of the rotation of the earth on its axis may be found in the direction of the currents of air. Made a scientific explanation of why the trades take the peculiar course they pursue, as well as the cause of monsoons and other violent winds.

History—"Religion in the Colonies." The address was highly meritorious one, showing that a great deal of labor had been made by Mr. Doggett in compiling it. He began with the religion of the earliest explorers of the New World, who he stated were acting under the authority of the Pope, and carefully noted the strifes and dissensions between religious sects as the colonies grew, showing the peculiar practices and belief of the Puritans and Quakers, and the birth and growth of the different churches of to-day—the Baptist, Episcopalian, Methodist and Presbyterian.

Theory and Practice—Subject—"Unconscious Tuition." Prof. Smith read a brilliant address on this theme. He gave as a definition of the subject, "Unconscious tuition is that part of a teacher's work which he does when he is not conscious of doing it. He claims that the unconscious bearing of the teacher will be the means of inculcating more independence into the boy than all the preaching he is capable of doing. The teacher who devotes much of his time to moral exhortations and devotional exercises does nothing to raise the standard of moral excellence, unless by his unconscious bearing he substantiates the profession he makes.

The papers of Prof. Smith and Doggett, on account of their intrinsic worth, at the request of the Institute, will be published in one of our county papers.

A resolution regarding the "Albany Law" was read by Mr. Butler, who moved its adoption. The Institute engaged in a parliamentary discussion, during which a motion was made for adjournment.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Devotional exercises by Mr. Jacob Sawyer; third chapter of Solomon. Prayer. Music—Duet—"Wake, Love, From Thy

Dreaming," by Misses Troth and Gibson. Reading was dispensed with, and a scurrilous article which appeared in the News-Herald of August 11th, making some most disgraceful charges against "all the men of the profession," was discussed in an excited manner by several indignant teachers. Mr. Gaymon moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to wait upon the News-Herald and investigate the charges. Chair appointed as committee—Messrs. Gaymon, Ferguson and Blair. Motion was made that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions of respect on members deceased during last year. Motion prevailed, and Chair appointed Miss Jennie Morrow and Messrs. H. L. Garrett and E. E. Richards.

Grammar—Continuation of yesterday's lesson—"Abridged Proposition." A long list of sentences were abridged, several of which were hotly discussed. The lessons yesterday and to-day were of much value to teachers since this is a difficult subject for many.

After recess Arithmetic was dispensed with, and Prof. McVay amused and instructed the Institute for an hour by performing a series of experiments. His object was to simplify the experiments usually performed in the High School, in order that they may be introduced into the country schools.

Illustrated by an experiment, the "air brake" as used on all our passenger coaches to-day.

Made a very simple and satisfactory explanation of the peculiar phenomenon the mirage of the desert, which puzzles so many, and which is so difficult to explain satisfactorily to pupils.

Showed the plan by which Columbus is supplied with water, and concluded with an improved method of testing the lungs.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Music—Quartet—Misses Troth and Gibson, and Messrs. Ellis and Garrett—"A Home by the Sea."

Geography—Subject—"Cyclones and Tornadoes." Prof. McVay says that a cyclone is simply a whirlwind, and that a whirlwind is merely a miniature cyclone. Explained the theory of the curves in base-ball pitching, describing four or five different classes of curved balls. He claims that this curve is produced in exactly the same manner as the parabola which is described by a cyclone. Gave a most splendid explanation of the daily weather charts in our newspapers, and how to predict from them. The low marked on the weather map is the cyclone. We would like to give his complete explanation of cyclones on account of its peculiar interest and simplicity, but space forbids.

The committee delegated to investigate charges made in News-Herald made the following report:

We, your committee, beg leave to report as follows:

We visited the News-Herald and found present Messrs. Deane Barrows and Hugh McNeill; stated our mission and demanded the source of the article appearing in the issue of August 11th, 1886, of said paper, entitled "Is not the profession of teachers a disgrace?" We were informed that this would not be given, and that the article contained the sentiments of the paper. Therefore, it is resolved, That we express our indignation at the said paper for publishing the contemptible and false statement as therein made.

Resolved, That we pledge the Board of Examiners our earnest support in any effort to rid the profession of immoral characters.

Resolved, That we furnish the papers of Highland county a copy of this report for publication.

D. S. FRANKLIN, F. C. GAYMON, A. Z. BLAIR.

History—"Defenders of the Constitution."

A lengthy address was read by Prof. Doggett on this subject. He depicted in glowing language the attacks made on the grand old Constitutional ship from the time of its first adoption. How in early times she was so nobly defended by such men as Adams, Hamilton and Jefferson, and how in later times she was steered and guarded by Clay and Webster. Particularly interesting was the recital of the attack of South Carolina orator, Hayne, and its noted repulsion by the great Webster, and how the old ship moved proudly on over the troubled political sea, the stronger for the contest.

Theory and Practice—The Subject "Township Reading Circles." Professor Ferguson opened the discussion by making a strong plea for the inauguration of these circles into all the townships. Says that in order to raise the standard of teaching to that of a profession, which is so much desired by us all, we must do professional reading. His plan is to effect township organizations and let them report through a county corresponding member, to the State Association.

Motion was made that the several townships meet and each elect a member to be corresponding secretary from that township, and that the chair appoint one from each township to call such meeting. Motion was made and carried that Miss Sada Puckett act as County Corresponding Secretary. The regular course of study requires four years, and Prof. Ferguson advises the circles to begin on the first year of the course.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Devotional exercises conducted by Dr. Ketchum. Music by Miss Gibson, "La Reine Des Fées." Secretary's report of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

Reading—Subject—"Stream." Prof. Ferguson divides "Stream" into six subdivisions—Radical, Final, Medium, Thorough, Compound, and Tremulous. Each of these was illustrated by means of examples, which were read in concert by the teachers. The subject of

Reading is a difficult one to handle, and is always dreaded by instructors in Institutes. Prof. Ferguson has given most satisfactory work in this study, as evidenced by the interest taken in the work.

Grammar—Subject—"False Syntax of the Verb." Prof. Smith says this is that portion of Grammar which the teachers of the county know least about. No one doubts Mr. Smith's assertion, since he has for many years occupied a position where he has every opportunity for knowing. Many of the common errors in False Syntax were discussed, and a great list of sentences containing these common errors was disposed of.

Arithmetic—Subject—"Decimals and U. S. Bonds." Prof. McVay continued the discussion of Decimals to-day. Submitted some of his methods of teaching the same, which were considered by the teachers as being very practical. The latter half of his hour was devoted to discussion of U. S. Bonds. This seems to be a dark subject for many, since it has not been taught except of late years in many of the schools. The Professor succeeded, we think, in simplifying it to such an extent that anyone hearing him need not look forward with horror to the time when "Stocks and Bonds" are to be presented before the class.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Opened with music by Miss Gibson.

"Botanical Geography" was dispensed with and the hour taken up with Select Reading, as follows: F. C. Gaymon—"The Sailor Boy's Dream"; B. F. Faris—"Pyramus and Thisbe"; Ida Roush—"Frank Foust—'Sheridan's Ride'"; Miss Custer—"Annie and Willie's Prayer"; and Miss Pratt, "Contentment."

All the reading was highly creditable and well calculated to uphold Highland's reputation for good artists in this direction.

The hour for Geography was occupied by Prof. Smith in performing some very interesting experiments, among which was the manufacture of oxygen and nitrogen gas. One of these gases he used in such a manner as to shoot off a boom shell or something, the explosion so frightening Ben Faris that he had it not been for Mr. Foust he should certainly have fallen backward out of the window in which he was sitting. The Professor's experiments were successful in every respect, and were highly appreciated by all who witnessed them.

Theory and Practice—Subject—"The Desideratum of Our Schools." This hour was occupied by Prof. McVay in a most practical address, in which he advocated in most earnest language county supervision. Says that not only the patrons of the schools, but many of our teachers oppose it. The trouble is, they do not understand its importance. Don't stultify your pupils with an overdose of moral teaching. Too much of anything is not conducive to health. The grand "desideratum" should be "a higher appreciation of child education."

Dr. Weyer made a little talk in which he claimed that the grand "desideratum" is obedience. Mrs. Loyd favored us with a very nice little talk, in which she earnestly advocated moral training.

After announcement for the evening lecture by Prof. McVay, on "Lightning Rods," the Institute adjourned to 9 a. m. Friday.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Devotional exercises by Rev. Pearson.

Music—quartet—"Come Down in the Meadows." Secretary's report for yesterday read and approved.

Reading—Professor Ferguson made an interesting talk on the origin of voice, and the control of the same in the different tones. Favors gymnastic exercises, as advantageous to the reader. The last fifteen minutes of the reading hour were occupied by two select readings, one by Ellsworth McCoppin—"An Extract from Dombey and Son"; the other by H. L. Garrett—"The Second Settler's Story."

Grammar—Subject—"Practical Grammar." This theme was disposed of in an essay by Prof. Smith, written in his usual interesting and instructive style. In primary classes, teach grammar in the Readers. Such manner of teaching smooths the way for technical grammar. A common mistake is to overload the child's brain with definitions. "A child must be ill-taught at eight years, who can not when asked underline all the nouns in its reading lesson." Rely on your own methods, and don't simply turn the crank of the grammatical machine and do mechanical work. Gave some plans by which the "dry subject" may be made very interesting.

Mathematical Test—Prof. McVay gave quite an exciting contest on "Accuracy and Speed" in the solution of simple problems. Ten ladies challenged ten gentlemen to enter the lists as their opponents, the prizes being three books, first, second, and third. The names of the contestants with the score of each, is as follows:

Misses: Hodson.....0 Doggett.....0 Fickett.....0 Gall.....14 Bonch.....0 Ferguson.....0 Shinn.....0 McCoppin.....8 Custer.....25 Gaymon.....14 Williams.....0 Barrett.....0 Horneam.....0 Williams.....0 Barrow.....0 Blair.....0 Oldaker.....0 Reynolds.....0 Whitson.....0 Richards.....6

Miss Custer came in for first money, and Gaymon and Gall for second.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prof. McVay's lesson on "Latitude and Longitude" was made very entertaining by forming an infant class, composed of Wain, Snider, Fling and others, who took their first lesson in "Longitude and

Latitude." Some of the pupils were unusually bright, while others played the role of the mediocre. Quite a sensation was raised when one of the biggest boys, called Walter, who could not possibly remember what the Equinox was, stuck Snider with a pin, the said Snider describing a parabola in the air, reaching about ten degrees of latitude in extent. The lesson was a complete success in that it was a faithful representation of a fun-loving class in Geography.

The following resolution was offered by Prof. Ferguson and was unanimously adopted by the Institute:

Resolved, That we, the teachers of Highland county, in Institute assembled, take pleasure in expressing our appreciation of the services of Prof. G. E. McVay during this, his first labor in our Institute.

History—Subject—"Progress of Science." It would be impossible to report anything like a synopsis of this splendid essay, since none of it could be omitted and at the same time do justice to its author. Suffice it is to say that the paper, like all others of Prof. Doggett's addresses in this Institute, was all that could be asked. It has no doubt taken much labor and patience on the part of Mr. Doggett to compile all those valuable papers, and we think we voice the sentiments of the teachers generally when we say that his labors are highly appreciated.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Immediately after recess the Institute proceeded to elect its officers for next year. There has not been that amount of wire-pulling and button-holding this year as has been the case during the whole of Institute week for many years, probably owing to the unusual interest taken in its deliberations. Not until noon on Friday did the electioneering begin, and even then we were unable to detect the use of any hoodie.

Motion was made by Mr. Fairley that a majority of the votes cast elect. Lost. It was then decided that the candidate having a plurality be elected.

Motion was made by Prof. Ferguson that a change be made in the term of officers of the Executive Committee; that the one receiving the highest number of votes serve a term of three years, next highest two years, and lowest one year. Motion prevailed, so that hereafter each committeeman will hold office three years, and there will always be two of their number with experience.

The following nominations were made: For President—Ellsworth McCoppin, E. E. Richards, R. B. Barrett. Mr. McCoppin withdrew, leaving but two candidates.

For Vice-President—R. E. Hatcher, J. F. Harper, J. H. Tedrick. There being no opposition, the above named gentlemen were elected by acclamation.

For Secretary—Miss Haidee VanWinkle. Elected by acclamation.

For Treasurer—H. L. Snider. Elected by acclamation.

For Executive Committee—B. F. Faris, A. Z. Blair, H. L. Garrett. Again there was no opposition, and the above named were elected by acclamation.

The Presidential race was the only exciting feature of the campaign, for the record of each candidate was entirely above reproach and their strength almost equal.

After the ballot-box was opened and the contents counted, the vote was announced as follows: Barrett 87, Richards 80, showing a majority of one for Barrett.

The Executive Committee decided their terms of office by lot, which resulted as follows: Faris for three years, Blair for two and Garrett for one.

Institute adjourned to meet at College Chapel this evening in reunion.

GRAND REUNION.

By half-past eight o'clock the College Chapel was filled by as an intelligent looking audience as it was ever our fortune to look upon. Five hundred invitations were sent out, and with few exceptions were responded to by the presence of the recipients. The President's table was completely decked with beautiful flowers furnished and arranged by the ladies.

Promptly at half-past eight President M. B. Williams called the assembly to order, and the following programme was carried out:

PROGRAMME.

Anthem.....Home by the Sea Messrs. Garrett, Ellis, Misses Gibson, Troth.

Select Reading.....Miss Ida Roush Music.....Ellen on the Rhine Miss Kate Custer.

Select Reading.....H. L. Garrett Anthem.....The Earth is the Lord's Darline Green and His Flying Machine.

Musical Selection.....Prof. Chas. E. McVay Music.....Caliph of Bagdad Miss Kate Gibson.

Select Reading.....Miss Anna Logan Song.....God be With You Till We Meet Again.

After the programme was finished the large audience engaged in a social talk and dishes of ice cream, after which the Institute adjourned to meet at call of the Executive Committee.

NOTES.

Judge Gardner was a faithful attendant.

Prof. McVay made the statement on Tuesday that in proportion to the number of teachers, Highland County reads the Ohio Educational Monthly more extensively than any other county in the State.

It was amusing to see Prof. Smith brush a big fly off his nose on Tuesday afternoon. He had felt it there for some time, but as it had inclined to be friend-

[Continued on fifth page.]

FROM NEBRASKA.

The News-Herald Receives a Letter from Mr. Chas. Conrad,

Descriptive of Western Land, Prairies, Prices, Population and Game.

LOUP CITY, NEB., August 9.

Editor News-Herald:—Perhaps a few lines from this part of the country will interest some of your readers. With your permission I will give them a short letter.

I arrived in Nebraska about three months ago, and have seen a great deal of the State. The average Easterner, coming to this State, expects to find the prairie "level as a floor," but in this he is sadly disappointed. The prairie is not a level tract of land stretching for miles, but is diversified by "draws" and "divides" (hollows and ridges). The river valleys contain nearly all the level land. These valleys, lined on either side by bluffs, vary much in width, and are well adapted to farming. But they are in no way superior to the prairie. The soil is of inexhaustible fertility, and the crops are capable of standing a long drought. The crops most raised are corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes and small fruit. Corn is now worth 15 cents per bushel, and earlier in the season it sold at 9. The majority of the farmers feed their corn. Hogs are now worth \$4.25 per hundred.

This State is rapidly increasing in wealth and population. There are 6,500,000 acres of improved land in the State, with an average value of \$4.40 per acre, 10,000,000 acres of unimproved land, with an average value of \$2.93 per acre. The taxable valuation of property is \$144,000,000. Each county enters into active competition to prove itself poorer than the other. Some of the wealthiest eastern counties rival the "bad lands" in worthlessness. The returns of personal property are reduced in a still more scandalous manner to elude taxation. One county having taxable property to the amount of \$1,053,000 claims to have no clocks nor watches at all. Another with a taxable valuation of \$1,200,000 has not a piano owned by its citizens. This is for Easterners who howl at the high rates of taxation, not knowing the facts concerning the assessment rates.

A great amount of railroad is being built this year. Three branches have been built through to the northwest, a splendid farming country. A branch of the U. P. from St. Paul, Neb., to Loup City has lately been finished. This is of great benefit to this place, as previous to its being built everything had to be hauled from Grand Island (60 miles) or Kearney (50 miles).

Loup City is situated on the Middle Loup River, in Sherman county, near the center of the State. It is a booming town of 800 inhabitants. It contains three banks, two churches, four lumber-yards, four saloons, five general stores, three drug stores, three hardware stores, three hotels, and a \$10,000 hotel nearly completed. All branches of business are represented. It is connected with all the surrounding towns by stage lines.

There seems to be a craze out here for cities and rivers. I could name a dozen "cities" with less than 1,000 inhabitants, and "rivers" that one could almost jump across.

Game is plentiful. There are prairie chickens, quail and jack rabbits, while deer are often seen in the thickly settled parts of the country.

I receive the News-Herald every week, and it is always a welcome visitor. Wishing you every success,

I remain,

CHAS. CONRAD.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

There is danger of a failure of Ireland's potato crop.

File—All file stoppers free by Dr. Kline's Great Peppermint Cure. No file after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Rosewood furniture, though costly, is coming back to style.

"Her features are not regular, yet what an attractive face she has